Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies 10 cents. By Mail: Express to any part of the State—$10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months.

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Professional Cards.

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Graduate of Georgia Augusta University in Gottingen, Germany.
Office—117 First street, opposite Oak street.
Residence—City street corner Fifth and Taylor.

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Residence—Oregon cashes him to treat successfully to the ultimate
Portland, Sept 10, 1864. dtf

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OFFICE—Third street between Salmon and Oak, on the Public Square.
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Professional and instructions given on the use of Electricity.
jan13dtf

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Office, 111 First street, Portland, Oregon. dtf

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Office—ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Corner Alder sts., Portland, Oregon

TITLE AN ABSTRACT OF LAND TITLES
Searched and give particular attention to
feb1dtf

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
Solicitor and Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Practices in State and United States Courts
Office—20 Front St., Portland, Oregon opposite Bookstore.
feb1dtf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Office—In Vaughn's Brick, Up Stairs
feb1dtf

W. L. AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME Court the coming winter, and give attention to all business of importance that may be intrusted to his charge.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 1, 1870. nov1dtf

DR. J. TODD,
DOCTOR OF CLAIMS
AND
Collector of Records.
Office—132 First St., up-stairs.
oct2dtf

L. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office—PORTLAND OREGON dtf

A. V. FROHNMEYER Notary Public.

FREY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
Office—Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland
Prompt attention paid to collections tf

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
SILVER CITY, OREGON.
Will practice in the English, French, German and Spanish Courts. d2dtf1p

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
AND PORTLAND PRECINCT,
L. A. MORELAND,
JUSTICE,
Office—206 FRONT STREET,
Between Ash and McCormick's Bookstore. dtf

THOS. J. DRYER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And Ex-Officio
CLERK MULTNOMAH COUNTY
Office—Corner E and North Ninth Sts., Portland
feb1dtf

New York.

M. KEELER,
BANK AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY,
PORTLAND OREGON SHIPPING OFFICE,
No. 1 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Will receive and SHIPPING DIRECT AND FOR Sale of Exports
Consignments respectfully solicited.
Refer to Bank of Commerce, N. Y.
Wells, Fargo & Co., Portland
Messrs. McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO
ap30dtf

CHARLES DIMON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR
Receiving, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise
181 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Refers to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Knapp Burrell & Co Portland; R M Wade, Esq., Salem; Messrs. Dalles
feb2dtly

Burglars and Thieves
AT LAST DEFEATED
BY THE
YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY
FULL SIZE OF KEY
BEST & CHEAPEST.
HARDWARE TRADE.
OSCAR V. GERZABEK,
Manufacturer's Agent,
No. 413 Market Street, San Francisco
Contracts taken to furnish
PRISONS
And other Public Buildings
POST OFFICE LOCK BOXES,
Store Doors, Glass Door Alls complete with screws and escutcheons, or locks only furnished to Manufacturers at reduced rates. dtf1pm

Banks.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND OREGON
ESTABLISHED, 1859.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS
TRUST FUNDS a sum of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit
MONEY LOANED on approved Security
BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted
INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties
SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold
AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.
jl3dawtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA SCOTLAND & IRELAND
Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards
Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals
jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager

Fire Insurance.

UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL STOCK, Fully Paid in Gold Coin $750 000 00
SURPLUS, Gold Coin " " 287,390 75
Total Amt to Capital and Surplus $1,037,390 75
Assets in Gold 30th June, 1870:
LOANS on Real Estate and Collaterals $799,000 00
United States and other Stocks 65,073 85
Real Estate (416 and 418 California St San Francisco) 90 808 00
Cash Items and other Assets 81 816 90
$1,037,390 75
$50,000 DEPOSITED IN OREGON.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHAS D HAVEN, Secretary
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
General Agent for Oregon and the Territories
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent.
o27dtf

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE
TO
San Francisco
AND
NEW YORK.
THE COACHES OF THE OREGON and California Stage Company will make regular connection with the Oregon & California Railroad Company in Oregon and the Central Pacific Railroad Company in California. Passengers traveling through Oregon, will have
THREE HUNDRED MILES
OF
Railroad Travel,
Connecting at the Junction in California with the Great Overland Railroad to the Eastern cities
Time through to San Francisco 5 days
" " New York 12 "
☞ Inasmuch as the route lies over all the route those who travel by this route avoid the dangers of the sea and that dreaded and terrible feeling of seasickness. The wild picturesque scenery, beautiful valleys and snow capped mountains situated by the way, the tourist for a trip or pleasure.
The route passes through the principal agricultural districts of Oregon the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River. To the immigrant coming to in search of a home it presents the most attractive route. It is strongly recommended
B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent
Portland, Oregon
feb1dtf

THE WEST SIDE STAGE
COMPANY.
THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 6 A. M.
Carrying the United States Mail and Wells Fargo & Co's Express
PASSING THROUGH
HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DALLAS, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.
N. B.—The Stage Company will receive and forward light freight from part of the Canal and will be forwarded only through Wells Fargo & Co's Express
Portland, July 8, 1870. jy9dtf

ALAMEDA PARK ASYLUM.
ALAMEDA CALIFORNIA
Private Institution for Treatment of Mental Alienation
OFFICE—No. 350 Montgomery St. San Francisco
No PATIENT RECEIVED WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE of Insanity signed by two respectable Practicing Physicians and dated within 10 days before entering the Asylum. Such certificate shall set forth the facts and full Terms will be furnished upon application at the Asylum.
J. J. MATTHEWS M. D. Physician
J. J. MATTHEWS M. D. Superintendent
ap22dtf Resident Physicians

Notice.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing between L. A. Godard, J. R. Lake and C. W. Robinson under the firm name and style of Godard & Lake is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are to be paid to L. A. Godard and all those with the firm and charged by Godard will be paid by him
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 8, 1870.
L. A. GODARD
J. R. LAKE
C. W. ROBINSON
nl0dawlm

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THIS COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A M
FOR MOSTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M
For the latest GOODS will be taken on shipboard only, and no freight will be received after 5 o'clock P M of the day of sailing.
Passage Tickets will be sold at the Office on board at Reduced Rates.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President
G. W. LEE, Secretary
Portland, Oct 1, 1870. o1dtf

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.
NOTICE.
STEAMERS
ALERT AND SENATOR
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK foot of A street daily (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock A M
Returning to Portland at 2 o'clock P M
Landing at Oswego, Milwaukie, Sellwood and Portland Ferry.
Freight will be received at all points on the route for the same list of the public.
The ALERT will be chartered for excursion parties at reasonable rates.
For Freight, Passage or Charter apply on board the boat or at the office of the Company.
W. W. BROWN, Agent
Portland, Oct 1, 1870. o1dtf

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NAVIGATION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER ABOVE the Dalles will cease about the end of the month
November 1st, 1870. J. C. AINSWORTH, President

For St Helens and Lewis River,
VIA
WILLAMETTE SLOUGH.
THE STEAMER WASP WILL LEAVE Vaughn's Wharf, Portland, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock A M
Returning on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
On Wednesdays the WASP will run to the Forks of Lewis River leaving there on Thursday, at 6 A M and St Helens at 3 o'clock P M
FARE to the Forks $1 50 Meals, 75 cents; Way passage 50 cents. For Freight, apply on board
JOHN BOWMAN, Master

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH Daily Construction Trains with Passenger Cars attached, will run between
EAST PORTLAND AND SALEM
AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
East Portland	8 00 A M	Salem	11 15 A M
"	4 20 P M	"	6 35 P M
Salem	9 00 A M	"	12 P M
"	5 30 A M	East Portland	11 15 A M
"	1 30 P M	"	5 15 P M
"	5 30 P M	"	9 00 P M

The 8 A M and 4 20 P M Trains from East Portland and the 9 00 A M and 2 P M Trains from Salem run Daily (except Sunday).
The 5 30 A M Train from East Portland and the 1 30 P M Train from Salem run only on Sunday.
Close connections are made at SALEM with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
☞ Tickets for sale at Company's Office, East Portland
A. A. BEAN, H. THIELSEN
Asst Supt Gen'l Supt
F. P. ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent
a26dtf

Oregon and California R. R.
EXPRESS.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH,
AN EXPRESS!
In Charge of Special Messengers,
WILL BE RUN IN ALL REGULAR TRAINS on the O. & C. Railroad.
A General Express Business will be transacted.
Freight Valuable Packages and Money Forwarded with despatch at reasonable rates.
Insurance on packages, if desired, will be effected, and delivery to any point guaranteed.
Freight received until 5 P. M. each day.
No. 11 Front St., Portland.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt
H. BURDEN, Supt Express Dept
o24dtf

Travelers Going to Eastern States
WILL FIND THE
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC
RAILROADS!
In connection with
CENTRAL & UNION PACIFIC
RAILROADS!
THE ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE
Between
San Francisco and Chicago.
The Finest Parlor Sleeping Cars
In the United States run on this Road.
Through Passengers Booked and Baggage Checked
LETTER MAIL
between
CHICAGO AND OMAHA.
TICKETS for sale at Company's Office, 413 California St., San Francisco, and at principal East and West rates. Be sure your tickets read via Rock Island, and take no others.
A. L. WAIT
General Passenger Agent Pacific States
HUGH RIDDLE, A. M. SMITH
Gen'l Supt, Chicago. Gen'l Pass Agent, Chicago
ja18d2p1f

General Grant's Views of Bazaine's Surrender and the French Army

From the New York Herald, Nov. 6.

The views of General Grant on Bazaine's surrender and the French army, published in yesterday's *Herald*, to very many intelligent persons who have had little or no opportunity of conversing with the General through the press, will be found highly interesting and valuable. They are full of sound common sense. The United States General Grant would not, I think, have sent Marshal Bazaine to all the devil and left him there. Marshal Bazaine, of the late and Napoleonic era, with such arms and ammunition as he had, could not think that was necessarily for such a man. Had Bazaine sold his sword and his army to the Emperor Maximilian, to be used against the Juarez Republicans in Mexico, he would have been considered a traitor to France, and would have been treated as such by the Republic. Had Bazaine sold his army to the Emperor Napoleon, to be used against the Prussians, he would have been considered a traitor to Napoleon, and would have been treated as such by the Emperor. Had Bazaine sold his army to the Prussians, he would have been considered a traitor to Prussia, and would have been treated as such by the Prussians. Had Bazaine sold his army to the Prussians, he would have been considered a traitor to Prussia, and would have been treated as such by the Prussians. Had Bazaine sold his army to the Prussians, he would have been considered a traitor to Prussia, and would have been treated as such by the Prussians.

The battle of Gravelotte left the French army at Metz. To that point Bazaine with his army had retired. When on the 19th of August he was intercepted by the Prussians and engaged battle. He fought all day, and nearly repulsed the attack, and might have done so when he was driven back in his position. Under cover of the darkness however, leaving the regular garrison to hold the city, he still had the choice of retreat northward out of Metz, for then it by the western end of the peninsula of the battle had been with the Prussian army to the rear, which would have compelled the latter to make a flank movement in order to intercept the retreat. This is what we suppose General Grant means by saying that if Bazaine had chosen to fight his way out he could have done so. It is not to be supposed that Bazaine should have been expected to have fought his way out of Metz for the benefit of the Empire, and then to have left the Empress and Napoleon to the mercy of the Republicans. Bazaine, what says the President of this war in France. He says he never had a doubt that the Prussians would win from the superiority of the military system over that of the French, that the whole social and political fabric of France required a thorough reconstruction, and that the French people had become ripe for a change. This is what we have long believed to be the case. The French people have been ripe for a change. The French people have been ripe for a change. The French people have been ripe for a change.

Put Bazaine, Bazaine, what says the President of this war in France. He says he never had a doubt that the Prussians would win from the superiority of the military system over that of the French, that the whole social and political fabric of France required a thorough reconstruction, and that the French people had become ripe for a change. This is what we have long believed to be the case. The French people have been ripe for a change. The French people have been ripe for a change. The French people have been ripe for a change.

The Iron Track to Oregon

From the New York Herald, Nov. 6.

We had a long interview yesterday with Mr. Ben Holladay, who arrived in this city from Portland to Salem, coming from Portland to Salem, coming from Portland to Salem, coming

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 22 1870

The Great Northern Highway

The construction of the Northern Pacific railway is a work which it is now confidently anticipated will begin at the western end of the route early next year Already a section of several hundred miles in the Red River division is nearly completed or a fast way Had advanced and recent announcements by the company leave little or no doubt that work on the western division will shortly commence The precise locality where it will begin is not yet known but almost without question it will be between this city and Puget Sound

It is a recognized fact among the great commercial movements that claim territorial and render notable the present time is the most important, both in the amount of capital involved and the character and extent of anticipated results is the building of the Northern Pacific railway with its branches feeders and connections The Suez canal construction under the auspices of the French Government, cost about sixty million dollars The Union Pacific railway, extending from Omaha to Ogden, a distance of 1,032 miles and the Central Pacific, completing the line from Ogden to Sacramento, 743 miles further did not cost more than an equal amount The Northern Pacific railway, controlled by a single corporation, will span the continent from deep-water navigation on Lake Superior to tide-water on the Columbia river and Puget Sound, a distance of about 1 7 0 miles and the branches already projected will increase the total length of the road bed to nearly two thousand three hundred miles The cost of construction and rolling stock will not fall far short of one hundred million dollars

From a recent elaborate article on this great enterprise and on the plans and objects of its projectors, we summarize thus It is the comprehensive design of the projectors of the Northern Pacific, not simply to build a railroad from lake to ocean, and then wait for results, but to render results certain by (1) securing connections with the railroad systems of the Pacific coast and Atlantic States, and with the commerce of the Pacific ocean , (2) by constructing a series of lateral branch roads to the north and south of its main line, which will drain the entire Northwest between latitude 43 and Central British Columbia , (3) and by organizing such a thorough, wise and humane system of emigration from Northern Europe and the thickly peopled portions of our own country as will settle and render speedily productive the vast belt of fertile lands tributary to the road and extending across the continent. During the years occupied in its construction the road will give employment to thousands of men, and create a large demand for everything that our people manufacture or produce

It is impossible that such an enterprise managed by the sort of men that control this one, should not vastly benefit the whole country, while specially and vastly benefitting the region of the Great West This greatest of commercial projects, viewed as a matter of national import, is entitled to the same hearty sympathy and confidence that greeted the first Pacific railroad, and the recent attempts in Congress and by a portion of the press, to repudiate the Northern Pacific company as an insatiable devourer of the public lands, are as unfair as they are unfounded For the Northern Pacific company has only received a land grant equal in amount to that given to the Union and Central It is true the land is generally of a better quality but this only indicates that as the country through which the route passes is better than that lying along the Central route, there is more need for a railway on the Northern route and consequently a greater necessity for a grant of lands to build it And then it is to be remembered that the Northern Pacific receives no subsidy of bonds, guaranteed by the Government, as the Union and Central did We observe that among the journals most bitter in their denunciations of this grant of lands to the Northern Pacific are those of California They call it wholesale robbery of the public domain, and never tire of denouncing it To say the least, it looks rather mannerless and ungenerous for the people of a State who have been brought into direct railway communication with the East by the beneficence of the Government, to be protesting against anything being done for their neighbors, though those neighbors have only received the favor of a grant of lands while they themselves have not only had an equal land grant, but an immense money subsidy into the bargain.

The future of Oregon as that future is destined to develop in consequence of the construction of the Northern Pacific railway, is full of results of incalculable moment and value. We are situated precisely where the greatest of these results are to be developed From the moment work begins on the road we shall feel its quickening influence in the enhancement of the general prosperity The future in full of hope and promise for our State, and the construction of the Northern Pacific railway, with the prosecution of other lines now in progress or projected within the State, will inaugurate the new era that many of us have been waiting for so long

Some Census Totals

It is now conceded at the Census Bureau, that the total population of the United States will fall below 40 000 000 It may not exceed 38,000,000. Below are some totals for several States Some of them are official and complete Others are nearly complete and the balance estimated from the first figures of the Census Marshals

STATES.	POPULATION 1870	STATES	POPULATION 1870
Alabama	1,002 000	Alabama	964 201
Arkansas	480 103	Arkansas	435 450
California	not 865	California	560 000
Florida	180 000	Florida	143 414
Georgia	1,185 000	Georgia	1 000 000
Illinois	2,540 216	Illinois	1 711 951
Indiana	1,668 169	Indiana	1 350 428
Iowa	1 177 815	Iowa	674 913
Kansas	353,183	Kansas	107 206
Kentucky	1 223, 264	Kentucky	1 115 684
Louisiana	716 394	Louisiana	708 002
Maryland	780, 000	Maryland	687 049
Michigan	1 184 153	Michigan	749 113
Minnesota	460 037	Minnesota	172 023
Mississippi	884 100	Mississippi	791 305
Missouri	1 605 000	Missouri	1 182 012
Nebraska	118 000	Nebraska	28 841
Nevada	41 000	Nevada	6 857
North Carolina	1 071 000	North Carolina	992 622
Ohio	6 [illegible] 48	Ohio	2 339 511
Oregon	90 929	Oregon	52 465
South Carolina	725 000	South Carolina	703, 708
Tennessee	1 [illegible] 300	Tennessee	1 109 801
Texas	850 000	Texas	604 215
Virginia	1 209 000	Virginia	[illegible]
West Virginia	447 944	West Virginia	[illegible]
Wisconsin	1 052 266	Wisconsin	775 881

In this list none of the Middle or Eastern States are comprised Most of the Western States show a very remarkable increase. The late slave States generally show little addition to their population but an especial exception is noted in the case of Missouri Not only was their population decimated by the war, but foreign immigration to that quarter was wholly checked by it The same causes also retarded the increase of population in the Northern States but in all such cases the [illegible] will have to be published in full when the war of the rebellion

King William of Prussia

A highly interesting article on King William of Prussia is given in *Appleton's Journal* of a recent date The King is described to be the actual Prussian sovereign, while without [illegible] and Count Bismarck is little more than a clever Minister of War and Foreign Affairs The distinguishing feature of the King's character is when he presents himself for the first time on several occasions

From the following account of the 18th we learn that the total German losses up to that date were as follows killed 22 officers 726 men wounded 1 [illegible] officers 32 [illegible] men missing 15 officers and 3 500 men—grand total 2 500 officers and 44 [illegible] men The significance of these figures may be inferred from the fact that the single battle of Gravelotte lost nearly one half that number though the Federal forces did not exceed 80 000 The Confederates on the other hand lost 5 000 men killed wounded and missing In Washington therefore that month with standing their formidable preparations and unrivalled armies the French at least are not doing much more than playing at war

A letter from General Trochu the Governor of Paris, on the defense of the city is addressed to the following words "I conclude Monsieur Marie that statement with a few reflections In the month of July last the French army in all the splendor of its strength, passed through Paris and the shouts of "A Berlin! A Berlin" I was far from sharing their confidence and alone, perhaps among all the general officers I ventured to tell the Marshal Minister of War that I perceived in this nothing reason for entering upon a campaign as well as the means by [illegible] position the elements of a great disaster The letter which I then addressed to the Marshal is deposited in the hands of M Duclous a Notary of Paris will no doubt testify to the well grounded presentiments with which my soul was filled"

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has a review of Bazaine's conduct It says he seem not to have risen to the light of neither treachery nor anything so great His preserved no discipline in his force and exercised no intelligent control of the commissariat of the city He walked in retirement and is now described as looking much oldened by his experience His black mustache is bleached and his countenance sallow and gloomy He was one of the small men whom Napoleon's smallness made fashionable under the late regime, and who even now cannot comprehend the character of the gigantic sham of which he was a delighted fraction When driven to surrender, he undoubtedly hoped to make a virtue of his dire necessity and father negotiations that would restore to France peace and the empire But the defeated and captive soldier of an unseated dynasty is hardly the "power to treat with" that Bismarck is in search of

Victor Hugo, Again

On the 2d of October Victor Hugo beat his gong, again He issued an address which was designed to stir up the Parisians and frighten the Prussians but we have seen no one nor that either object was accomplished We can give only a small portion, and begin with the first sentence

It seems that the Prussians have decreed that France shall be Germany and that Germany shall be Prussia that I who speak born in Lorraine shall be a German that it shall be midnight at noonday that the Euphrates, the Nile the Tiber and the Seine shall be affluents of the Spree that the only church for four centuries has been the light of the world has no more reason for existing and that Berlin will suffice that Montaigne Rabelais, d'Aubigne, Pascal, Corneille, Moliere Montesquieu, Diderot, Jean Jacques, Mirabeau, Danton and the French Revolution never existed that we have no more need of Voltaire, since we have Moltke Bismarck, that the Universe belongs to the conquerors of Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Little that henceforth thought and science, poetry art, progress, intelligence shall begin at Potsdam and end at Spandau that there shall be no more Paris, that henceforth the human race shall only be a second rate power

From such a beginning, he passes on to an address to the Prussians He is sorry for them because such a dreadful fate is awaiting them With an air of patronage that would be insufferable in a victorious commander but is absurd from the pen of a non combatant high flyer of the conquered nation he tells them that we are going to await your coming. You will have to march very softly for Death is listening He has a very delicate ear, this terrible watcher Come on and attack us! Come out of your hiding place Show yourselves You have come to the end of your easy successes, —and so on in a vein of bantering defiance which school boys call "sauce." Having finished his impudent address to the Prussians he returns to his own countrymen in the following characteristic passage

"Attack Paris, Prussians, blockade, bombard and bombard!

"Try it!

"Winter is coming

"And France

"Winter—that is to say, snow, rain, frost hail ice France—that is to say, fire

"Paris will defend herself madly

"To fire, all of you, citizens! There is hence forward only France hers and Prussia there Nothing but necessity exists What is the question of to day? To fight What is the question of to morrow? To conquer What is the question of every day? To die

There is much more of the same sort But we think the above is as much as readers will care to take at a single dose

Stuart Mill on the Chinese

A year or two ago a letter written by John Stuart Mill to a citizen of California was published in that State, with a great flourish of trumpets and with editorial comments the object being, to show that that noted philosopher and economist fully endorsed the demagogisms of the Democratic party on the Chinese question The letter was perverted from its true meaning according to the Democratic custom Like all third party men in the east to make a little political capital his opinions stated the doctrine in all essential particulars Subsequently Mr Mill became aware of the manner in which his statements had been mutilated and perverted by a portion of the American press The letter in the form which had been given it by the Democratic papers of this country was inserted in the Chicago *Tribune* with editorial comments Some time afterwar ds the following additional letter from Mr Mill appeared in that paper which corrects the misrepresentations of the Democratic press in respect to the Chinese

AVIGNON February 14 1870

HON E B WASHBURNE—*Dear Sir*. I suppose I am indebted to you for sending me the number of the Chicago *Tribune* which commented on my supposed opinions respecting Chinese immigration Nothing could be easier or farther than the editorial statement of the reasons why in my opinion we ought justly the exclusion of the immigrant Celestials of a lower grade of civilization than the existing inhabitants But I never said that in America and in the present circumstances of the case it ought to be done My letter was the subject of a publication which had been sent to me I have been so much misunderstood that I cannot but think the copy of my letter which I understand appeared in the newspapers must have been a mutilated one I distinctly declared that in my opinion the right course to be adopted is to endeavor by education to bring the rising generation of Chinese up to the level of Americans If there is little or no rising generation (the Chinese not being permanent residents) I said that in that case their coming could be no such evil to the laboring classes as to justify prohibition, while the opportunity it gives of conveying the ideas of a more civilized country in the heart of China is an advantage to the people of China of which (I said) I do not think it would be right to deprive them The only mode of immigration which I said I thought should be prohibited is the bringing over of Chinese as coolies under engagements to work for particular persons which is a form of compulsory labor, or, in other words of slavery I am, dear sir, yours very truly, J S MILL

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A Name Found

[illegible] week which was entirely filled by the Democratic Legislature and new political organization party of the State under different names [illegible] has at last found a name which it is to assume, a more malignant character Their paper has the following [illegible]

Physicians have quarreled over the proper designation to be applied to the disease and [illegible] have at last agreed among the people to know it as really correct We believe that we are [illegible] the kindness of a local physician [illegible] further [illegible] and charge [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Departed Days.

Oh, ye stories of green and gay vacant places,
Where happy hours chased wood to fleet unnoticed by,
Oh, love that lit the dear wood to fleet unnoticed by,
We buried long ago,

From barren heights their sweetness we remember
And backward gaze with wistful, yearning eyes,
As hearts regret, amid snowdrifts of December,
The Summer's sunny skies.

Glad hours that seemed their rainbow hues to borrow
From sums illumined page of fairy lore,
Bright days that never lacked a bright to-morrow
Days that return no more

Fair gardens with their many blossomed alleys,
And red ripe reaps, breathing out perfume,
Dim violet nooks, in green sequestered valleys,
Empurpled o'er with bloom.

Sunset that lighted up the brown-leaved beaches,
Turning their dusky glooms to glimmering gold;
Moonlight that on the river's fern-fringed reaches,
Streamed, white-rayed, silvery cold.

O'er moorlands bleak we wander weary hearted,
Through many a tangled, wild and thorny maze,
Remembering, as in dreams, the days departed,
The by-gone, happy days.

September 28, 1870. R. G. O'B.

Novels and Religion.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Is it irreligious to write Novels? The piety or impiety of reading them would be decided by the answer to the question, and need not, not therefore be discussed by itself. But as observers necessarily of public matters, we have been a good deal pained to notice that more than one clergymen has "improved" the opportunity of Mr. Dickens's death to descant upon the exceeding wickedness of that gentleman in writing novels. One minister, in Boston, coupled in his sermon the names of Tom Paine and Mr. Dickens, both being equally infidel writers an insane folly at which, of course, we can afford to laugh. Turning to Webster, we find the definition of "Novel" to be "A fictitious tale in prose." Turning to the catalogue of the American Tract Society we find a great many "fictitious tales in prose." Remembering good Mrs. Hannah More, we recall "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," which is "a fictitious tale in prose." "The Illustrations of Lying," by that good woman, Mrs. Opie, is the same. But particular examples are needless. There is not a Sunday-school library in the land which is not full of "fictitious tales in prose," placed there with the sanction of the church and pastor. The Boston clergyman whose folly we have alluded to—he must have been thinking of Chadband and the Shepherd—if he will examine the Library of his own Sunday-school, he will find many "fictitious tales in prose." The Parables themselves—we say it with due reverence—are, in a purely rhetorical sense, fictitious works.

So much being undeniably true (and we are very moderate in our examples), it may justly be presumed that the clergyman's objection to the works which he denounced, was not to their "fictitious" form, but to their presumed irreligious spirit. The ridiculous comparison between their author and Tom Paine would seem to indicate that the novels in question, either directly or indirectly, inculcate a disbelief in the Saviour and in a future state. This leads us to believe that this pulpit critic has not read the works which he thus misrepresents; because, literally speaking, without euphuism, the statement is untrue, the conclusion baseless, and the fact quite the other way. In support of this we appeal to religious people who have read the books. Because Mr. Dickens denounced hypocrites, false guides, ranters, sanctimonious and ignorant blasphemers, does it follow that he was like Tom Paine? Are there no Chadbands? And if this Presbyterian preacher should come across a Chadband (as he may any day), would he fold the old canting humbug to his bosom and invite him to his pulpit? Why, really, he ought to be much obliged to Mr. Dickens for showing up the impostor in his true colors. Alas! he is not grateful at all, but exceedingly indignant. Is he ready to enter into a systematic defense of all the bad men who call themselves "Reverend?" If so, he will have his hands full and running over. There is no such thing as Protestant any more than Papal infallibility; and absurd general assumptions of the freedom of religion from the criticism of secular writers will only end in making new disbelievers, and confirming the old in their disbelief. To declare a similarity of character between the most popular writer of the day and a blaspheming socialist is merely to fill the hearts of the disbelievers with fresh confidence. We protest against it, not only as slanderous, as barbarous, as offensive to taste, but we protest against its monstrous impudence. It can only harden the hearts of men. It can only make error more complacent and skepticism more erratic. It is not and it can not come to good.

The world is becoming extremely intolerant of all forms of religious belief which are not the result of intellectual processes, and which will not bear the test of a pitiless logic. There is not a church in the world which is not riven by the two-edged sword of inquiry and demonstration. Science has no bowels of compassion. There is no gentle yielding in a Q. E. D. Profound historical research brings its results, and will not be quieted. Everywhere there is ferment, and doubt, and protest, until there seems to be danger that, for a season, the great truths of Christianity may no longer inform and influence the world's affairs. The assault is stormy—its defense must be found, not in the intellect but in the heart of man—in his tender affections, in his fervid imagination, in his love of the beautiful, in his conception of charitable duties and the Good Samaritan offices, in his profound realization of the worth and nobility and grandeur of love. His Christianity must be cultivated upon the æsthetical side of his character. He must be made to feel more of its beauties, and kindled to a diviner glow by a sense of its beneficent office. Otherwise, he will lapse into the rigidities of rationalism, plunge floundering into the quagmires of skepticism, or float helplessly upon the dull waters of indifference! And now, just at this supreme moment, when so much is to be won or lost, there are not wanting men ordained in the priesthood, men of most forms of profession, who would persist in feeding the race upon the dry husks of an outworn theology; who declare that a thing must be believed because it is impossible; who would guard the eyes of their flocks against the profane beauties of literature and art; and who do not see themselves now, for their own purposes, and we will say to their own exceeding great emolument, the ideal side of the human heart may be cultivated. Themselves dry and sapless, they do not see how efficient an auxiliary they may have in literature, and even in the literature of fiction. They cling to their ancient methods—folio and exegesis and hermeneutics and homilies—though these may turn and rend them!

RUNNING CONNECTICUT ALSO.—A New Haven paper has this:

Mr. Tweed it seems has been good enough to spare a moment from his arduous labor in governing New York to cast an eye over the border of Connecticut and select a candidate for Governor of this State. His choice has fallen upon Senator Woodward, who represented Tammany and the Twelfth district in the late General Assembly. Mr Tweed asserts that Mr. English will retire on his late victory, and that Woodward must go at the head of the ticket. He assures the Democracy of Connecticut that if this is done they can have all the money they want. We are inclined to think Mr. Woodward will first try his hand at running for Congress next April, since it is understood Mr Barnum is not anxious to return to Washington. The Democracy of Connecticut have reason to be proud of the interest Mr. Tweed takes in them. Hitherto they have always had candidates who were irreproachable as regards private character, but for the future they must content themselves with whoever "Boss" Tweed offers them.

EXTENDED BUSINESS.—Until lately the State official newspaper has only published the most important laws, those of a general nature. At the low remuneration offered it could not afford to publish the others, but since the new law has made the publication of them a fat job, we see that the special laws are also published. Such for instance as the act incorporating Jefferson, which cannot possess any importance except to the citizens of that place and the State Printer. Really, this Democratic idea of economy assumes very curious phases and very expensive ones. We shall keep an accurate account of how much Democratic legislation is costing the State, for the benefit of voters in 1872. Salem Sun.

Domestic Produce—Jobbing Prices.

FLOUR—Standard, Bran in sacks, ₱ bbl, for 75; superfine, $5 00, Etc, $4 50; good country brands $5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good shipping, milk sks $1 15@; ₱ bushel; Oats—$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Barley—$1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, $15 00 ₱ ton; Middlings $30 00 ₱ ton; Shorts $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton.

HAY—Prime, Puget Sd, $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; baled, ₱ ton, $12 00@14 00.

POTATOES—Sacks, ₱ bushel, 50@75c.

ONIONS—Oregon, ₱ bushel $1 00@1 25 California, per 100 lbs., $1 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sides, 16c; hams, 18c; Shoulders, 12c. Butter—Solid 20@25c, bains 25@30. Beans—White Pea 3½@4c; Red 2½@; Pink, 3½@; Small White, 3½@; Bayou, 4c. Butter, 4c. Lard—Oregon, 10 lb cans, 14; 1c bulk, 12½ cts. Mess Beef—₱ bbl, $18 00. Mess Pork—₱ bbl, $22 00. Cheese—Oregon 14@15c; California 13@14c; Eastern, 20c. Eggs—Oregon 37½c ₱ doz. Hominy—₱ lb 6@7½c.

Domestic Produce—Buying Prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good White, ₱ bushel, 90@95c; Red 80@85c. Oats—₱ bushel, white 87½; black 35c.

CORN MEAL—W. W. ₱ 100 lbs, $3 50; country brands $2 75@3 00.

FRUITS—Apples—Green, ₱ bushel, 40@50c. Dried, ₱ lb, 4@5c. Packed 40, 50@60. Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb, 12. Hay—From wagon, $10 00; baled, $12.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—sides, 14@15c; Hams—sugar cured 20@25c. Shoulders—8c. Lard—in tins, 12½; kegs 11c. Eggs—₱ dozen, 45c. Butter—Extra fresh rolls, 30@35c; choice in tins, 25c; in tubs moist, 22½c. Beans—₱ bu, $3 25@4 25, ordinary 2@3d, Chilian, 3@3½c.

POULTRY—Chickens—young, ₱ doz, $4 00@4 50; grown, $4 50@5 00.

POTATOES—₱ bushel, 35@50c. Hue.

WOOL AND FURS—Wool—₱ lb, 22c. Furs—Fisher, $3 50@3 00; Fox, cross, $1 00@3 00; dored, 75c @1 00; Martin, prime, dark, $2 50@3 00; do pale, $1 00 @2 50; Mink, dark northern, 25@$1 25; pale, 25 @$1, Muskrat, 10c; Otter, prime, dark, $1 75@3 50; Sea Otter, $25 00@40 00. Coon, 12½@; Wolf, black, $1 50@2 00; do grey, 50@$1 00; Wild Cat, 25c, Skunk, 12½c; Fur Seal, $1 50@2 50; Hair seal, ₱ lb, 7½@8; Bear, black, $2 00@8 00; do brown, $2 00@3 50; Cat, 25c.

Weekly Retail Family Market.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Oranges ₱ doz	1 25
Lemons per doz.	50c
Limes ₱ doz	$1 00
Grees—	
Apples	75c@1 25
Pears, per box	$1 00@1 50
Dried—	
Apples, ₱ lb	8@10c
Apples, ₱ lb	7@10
Peaches ₱ lb	12½@25
Plums, pitless	20@25
" with pits	12½
Figs, ₱ lb	20c@25
" Smyrna	35@40
Prunes, in bulk	18@20
" in jars and tins	35@40
GROCERIES.	
Coffee—	
Green ₱ lb	25
" Java	28@30
Jones' prepared, Retail	
" Java	33@37½
Chartres,	30
Rio	25@30
Sugar—Crushed	18
Pulverised "	18
Golden C	15½
Granulated "	16
Yellow "	14½
Syrups in kegs ₱ gal	95c@1 00
per gal	25
Tea—Young Hyson	$1 50@1 75
Eng. Breakfast	$1 00@1 50
Imperial,	$1 50
Old	$100@1 25
Gun Powder	$1 50@2 00
Japan	90c@1 00
Black	75@1 25
PROVISIONS.	
Hams, country cut,	20
" Butcher's and	20@22
" Butcher's and Packers (Sug' Cured)	22½@25
Grease	28
Bacon, breakfast &	

rib	18
Clear side	18@20
Shoulders, country	10@12
" Butcher's and packer's	
cured	12½@15
Cheese Cal. ₱ lb	2
Cheese, Oregon	20@25
Hathaways	25c
Eggs fresh ₱ doz	50@55
Honey ₱ lb	15@20
Lard, choice, ₱ lb	20
10 lb leaf in tins	22½
Butter—	
Cholice fresh roll	40@45
" tubs	35@37½
Ordinary	25@30
Common, ₱ lb	20@22
Flour—₱ ½ sack	
Imperial	1 62
Standard	1 62
Vaughn's	1 62
McLeran's	1 62
Salem, XXX	1 62
City Mills	1 62
Oatmeal ₱ lb	12½@15
POULTRY, GAME, &c.	
Turkeys each	2 25@2 50
Chickens, doz	4 00@4 50
" spring	$3 00@4 00
Dugs	12½
Salt Salmon ₱ lb	8
VEGETABLES.	
Beets ₱ lb	2
Carrots ₱ lb	3
Parsnips ₱ lb	3
Turnips ₱ doz bchs	75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50@75
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75@1 00
Sweet potatoes	3
Pumpkins ₱ lb	3 cts
Celery, ₱ doz bds	1 00
Cauliflower	none.
Green Peas ₱ lb	5
Radishes, 50c ₱ doz bunch's	

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Seconsable Goods—Gang Plows—Mason, $100; Pfael, $75; Eureka, $75; Skinner's, $80 to $90; Sattley, $90 to $85 and $93; Gay's Smiley, $85. Seed Drills—Buckeye, 9 hoe, $120; 10 hoe ditto $125; Smiley, $75. Cultivators—$12 to $15. Walking Plows—Pfeifle, $14, $16, $17, $18; Moline, $15 50 to $18; Boston Clipper, $13, $14, to $19; Cast Steel, $20, firm. Sun Mills—$40 to $47 50. Cider Mills—Hutchinson, $27 50; Buckey, two kinds, from $32 50 to $90.

BROOMS—Oregon make, No. 1, $6 25 ₱ doz.; No. 2, $5 25 ₱ doz.; No. 3, $4 25 ₱ doz.; California make.—Palmer & Gillespie's, No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50. Other makes—No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50, No. 3, $3 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap bags, 22x36, 13½c each; do, 23x40, 13c; Dundee gunnies, 16½c; linen bagging, per yd, 11½c; burlap, per yd, 7½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—New Jersey Cement, ₱ bbl, $5 00; Rosendale, $4 50@5 00; Scotch Drue Lime, ₱ bbl, $2 50; San Juan do., $2 00; California Plaster, $5 00; Land, $3 50. Lumber—Assorted rough fir, $14 @16; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $26@30; laths, $3 per M; cedar shingles, $2 50; redwood boards, dressed, $47 @50 00; Eastern boards, $20@26c per foot.

CANDLES—Grant's, 19@19½c. Emery's, 18@17c. Kelly's, 14c; Star, 16@17c; Ward's, 19c; Harkness', 22; Macy's, 17@13c; Schmolle's, 17@18c; Gross', 18c.

COFFEE—Rio, none; Costa Rica, 23 cents. Java, 26@27c. Jones' Prepared Java, 25@30c; Chartres, 24@25. COAL—English Cannel, $23 ₱ ton; Blacksmiths $22; Cumberland, $30.

DRUGS—Alum, bbls 6c; borax, Western, 27½@40 cents blue vitriol, 18c; potash, Gaulx, 1 lb can per doz $2 25; Rosin, per bbl, $6@12; saltpetre, kegs, 16@25c; sulphur $@11.

DRY GOODS — Standard drills, 15½@16½; sheetings—Light 12½; medium, 13@14; Standard, 14@15. Denes linings, 8½@10; Bleached sheeting, 3-4, 7½@9; do, 7-8, 10½@13½; do, 4-4, 13@20. Cotton checks, linen checks, 20@21. Ginghams, 10c@16½. Cotton flannel, bleached, 15@22. Do, brown, 14@20. Cottonades, light, 26@30; do, heavy 37½@40. Denim, 18@22. Hickory stripes, 18@25. Standard Prints, 11c; seconds, 9c. Delaines, 18 Lineys, 22@37½c. Ticks, 17-8, 16½@22. do, 4-4, 25@ 35. Bear duck, 25. Table linen, damask, brown, 37½@ 62½; do, damask bleached, 50@87½. Diaper linen, 37½@50 Seamless sacks, 37½@40. Alpaca, black, 37½@75. Waterproof, 50@75. Cras, 10@16½.

FRUITS, SAUCES, ETC—Dried Apples—9½@ 6½ cents per pound. Grapes—California, per box, 12@2 50; Raisins, new fresh layers, in boxes, $5 00; in half boxes, $5 25; in qr boxes, $5 50; Currants, ₱ lb, 17c; Canned peaches, 4½@4½; Assorted pie fruits, $4 25; Honey in tins, $4 50. Green Corn, in cans, $2 25; Lobsters, in tins, $3 50@3 75c. Oysters, Field's, $2 &c. Meinbray's, $3 50; other brands, $3 75@4 00; Tomato Catsup, in pints, $1 75, in qts, $2 25; Caper sauce, $3 75@4 00. HARDWARE AND IRON—Iron Axles, 9½@10½; Carriage Springs, 7½@9; Axe Handles, $4 00@4 75; Pick do, $4 @4 50; Sledge do, $3 @3 50; Bar lead, 12½c; Sand Paper, $5; Pat Cross-cut Saws, ₱ ft, 85@90 cts; Mill do, ₱ ft. $1 25@1 75; Anvils, Armitage, 16; Sledges, cast steel, 80; bellows, 60@65c ₱ inch; Newhouse traps, $3 00@ $24 00. Crowbars, 4½c. Chain, 9 to 14, Tubulis Chains, $8 00@12 00; Scale Beams, 87½ ₱ C.; Onec Scales, Fairbanks', $12@13 50, Grocers' do, do., $12 50 Iron—Round bar iron, ¾ to 2 inch, 4½; small bar, 6½@10 Norway shoe shape, 7½; American do, 7; nail rod, 10 Horse Shoes, Bobbin (hand made), 4½@5; Putnam (pressed), 3¾@3½; Griffin (pressed), 20@33.

MATCHES—Oregon, 2 00; parlor, $3 75; California, $2 25.

METALS—Iron—Scotch and English pig per ton, nominal, 14 to 20, 1½@; sheet, 24 to 27, 9c. Oregon pig, $41 00 at works. Copper—Sheathing per pound, 40c; Sq, yellow, 40c; do, bronze, 50; do, old, 16c. Tin Plates—Plates, charcoal, IX, per box, $14 50; plates, IC, char., $13; roofing plates, $12 50; Banca tin slabs, ₱ lb, 45c. Steel—English cast steel, ₱ lb, 15c. Lead—Pig, ₱ lb, 9c; sheet, 14c; pipe, 15; bar, 12c. Zinc—Sheets, ₱ lb, 14c. Babbit Metal, 30@50. Quicksilver, 75c cash.

MOLASSES—Hawaiian molasses per gal, 35c.

NAILS—best brands $6 50@7 ₱ keg; Fine Finishing and brads, $7 50; Lath 3d fine $3 50; Boat Spikes, $9 00; 10 m.

NUTS—Almonds, 30@35; English Walnuts, 11½@12½; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Peanuts, 11½@12½; Pecans, 30c.

OILS—Kerosene Oil—Devoe's, 55c; Pratt's, 50c; Lard Oil, $2 70 ₱ gal; China Nut Oil, $1 30@1 35; Polar Oil, 80c; Tanner's Oil, 65c. Neatsfoot Oil, $1 65; Sperm Oil, $2 50. Castor Oil, $2 75; Linseed Oil, $1 20; raw and boiled; Dog Fish, 60; Turpentine, 70.

POWDER AND FUSE—At agents' rates.

ROPE—Per lb, 24c, firm.

RICE—China, No. 1, 6@6¼; Patna, 7¼@8c; Hawaiian, 9 @10c; Batavia, 6½@7.

SALMON—Canned, spiced, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $3 50, 3 lb cans, $4 50; Fresh, 1 lb cans, $2 50; 2lb cans, 3 75, half bbls, $5 00; barrels, $8 00.

SALT—Liverpool fine, $36@37; do coarse, $17 50; Carmen Island $22 50; Ground Rock, $14@$20. Dairy, $30@$35; San Quentin, none.

SALERATUS—Bartlett's, 8@9; ₱ lb; Babbitt's, 11c. Pacific, 10c. Carbonate of Soda, 7@7½c; Detersive, $1 75.

SODA—Babbitt's, 11c; Barton's 8½@9c, cal soda, 4½ @5c; bicarbonate, in kegs, 8c.

SPICES—Cloves, 40c. Cassia, 62½@70c; Nutmegs, $1 25 @1 37½. Mace, $1. Root 50, Pepper, grain, 30@37½c; Pepper, ground, $1 50@1 75; do Cayenne, $1 50@1 75; Pepper, ground, $1 50@1 75; do Cheyenne, $1 75; Allspice, ground, $1 50@1 75; do grain, 30c, Ginger, ground, $1 50@1 75.

STARCH—Cornfield, 10½@20; corn, 16@17; Duryeas, 15c; pearl, 12½, Oswego, Kingsfords, 10½@13½; San Jose, 10@16.

SUGARS—Sand Island, 9@11½; San Francisco Yellow C, 10½; Golden C, 10; White 10½; Powdered, 13@13½; Crushed, in bbls, 16½, in half bbls, 16½@16c.

SYRUPS—Extra heavy Golden, 48c; Natural ₱ gal, bbls, 90@92½; kegs, 95c@$1.

TOBACCO—Navy, ₱ lb 75c@$1; Light Pressed, 90@ 100; Atlantic Cable, 85@87½c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 50@75; Imperial, 90@ 100; Atlantic Cable, 85@87½c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 50@75; Imperial, 90@ 100; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1 25; black, 65@1 00; Japan, in papers, 82½@ 90c.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's, per gross, $25; Donnells's, per gross, $24 00; Lavery's, $26

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE (per inst)—Pails, painted, $3 00@3 50; do Cedar, $1 50@6 00 Tubs, painted, $4 00@4 50; do cedar, $5 50

WOOLEN GOODS—Oregon manufacture—*Blankets* grey, No 1, $9 00; No 2, $6 50; No 3, do, $4 00; do white, No 1, extra, $12 00; No 1 $8 00; do No 2, $7 00; do No 3, $6 00. Flannels, $7 75; No 2 green, $7 75; Vicenda, No 1, $11 00, No 2, $8 00, No 3 White flannel, $1 10@$1 25; 4-4 White do 75c; 3-4 White do 40@45c, Plain assorted colors, flannel, 40@45c; Fancy Twilled shirting do, 50@55c; Grey Mixed Shirting @45; Hard times, 90c; Grey Doeskin, $1 00; Fancy do, $1 10; Drab Mixed Beaver, $7 50; Fancy Cassimeres $1 00@$1 50; Tweeds, 75@85c; Yarns, $1@1 25.

Cattle and Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Beef cattle, $6 00 ₱ cwt out

SHEEP—Good muttion sheep, $3 50@3 75 ₱ head.

HOGS—On foot 4@4½; dressed 6@6½ cents per pound.

VEAL CALVES—Spring, 6@7c ₱ lb

Business Cards.

W. H. BRACKETT. C. G. CLARK.

BRACKETT & CLARK,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,

SHOP—East Side of Third street, between Stark and Washington,

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE TO ORDER Will take Contracts for the Erection of all classes of Buildings. sep1dtf

H. M'DONALD,

ARCHITECT.

VAUGHN'S BUILDING,

Corner of Front and Morrison Streets.

OFFICE—In Third Story—Rooms formerly occupied by Chas. Talbot. m22ddm

HUNTINGTON & BELLION,

Plain and Ornamental Plasterers.

CENTER PIECES AND CORNICE ORNAMENTS at Lowest Prices.

Particular attention paid to Cementing Fronts of Buildings.

SHOP—Yamhill street, between First and Second. jy4ddf

E. C. HOLDEN,

ACCOUNTANT, COPYIST, AND

General Commission Agent.

Office—YAMHILL ST, bet. Front & First,

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS SERVICES TO Merchants, Traders, &c., who require a permanent Bookkeeper, to Post their Books (single or double entry) by the month or quarter, and to make out Bills or Monthly Statements, and Collect the same, if required. Also, Legal Documents Copied or Engrossed. Book Accounts, Notes, Rents, and other Claims Collected and Returns made without delay. Business attended to promptly, faithfully and efficiently.

Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. oddlf

Commission,

O. L. SHEPARD. T. H. PEARSE.

HIBBARD & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Bran & Feed OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

DOORS, WINDOWS & BLINDS,

Lime, Plaster and Cement,

Agents for the SAN JUAN LIME—$2 50 per bbl. au22 134 Front Street, Portland. dtf

WALLACE & HUTCHESON

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Special attention given to Consignments of Oregon Produce, for which prompt returns will be made. sldtf

PORTLAND

Library Association.

ROOMS,

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,

OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

CONTAINING 3,000 VOLUMES OF CHOICE BOOK

OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Membership Free to All.

Monthly Dues $1 00—payable Quarterly.

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sp23dtf

LAND DEPARTMENT

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SALEM, OREGON, Oct 22, 1870

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS MADE FOR information of all concerned:

First—Congress has granted to the Company all alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers on lines distanced of thirty miles on each side of the entire road, excepting lands to which a preemption or homestead claim had attached prior to the act aforesaid (a Government of the lands commencing with the first Section of United States Land Survey in Jefferson, at 12 M February 14, 1870. The second division of land extends from Jefferson on a point six miles south of Roseburg, May, 1870, and from the last named point to the California line, 1871.

Second—Persons who have settled pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1 25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon very favorable terms, if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office. Blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government. The party can leave the land if necessary; he can sell the land or mortgage it; he is saved the payment of $4 per acre to agents, fees, and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to prove up" his claim; he can get his title perfect in less time, and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

Third—No sales will be made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by the United States Land Commissioner and Secretary of the Interior.

Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect. J. R. MOORES.

527tf d1aw Land Agent O & C R R Co, Salem

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.

—Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invite to attend. By order of N. G.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.

By order of M. E. H. P

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.

—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week All members in good standing are invited to attend By order of W. C. T.

Multnomah Tribe No 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Monday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Carriall's building, corner Washington and Front Streets.

my5ddf By order of THE SACHEM.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meetings on First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, at Nuttporrd Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend.

By order of POST COMMANDER.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morwin Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and adjourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. A. J. MARSHALL, N. A.

L. J. BULLARD, R. S. mr6ddf

Arrivals and Departures of Mails to and from Portland.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Portland to Lincoln, Cal.—Leaves Portland daily at 5½ A. M

Arrives at Portland, daily, by 6 P. M.

EASTERN MAILS.

Portland to Dalles with Eastern Mails—Leaves Portland at 6 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Portland to Astoria—Leaves Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; to arrive at Astoria by 5 A. M following days.

Leaves Astoria on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., to arrive at Portland by 5 A M following days.

PUGET SOUND.

Portland to Monticello with Mails for Olympia and Victoria—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

COUNTRY ROUTES.

Portland to Lafayette—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays

Portland to Fuyton—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M Fridays and Mondays

Portland to Aumsville—Arrives at Portland Saturdays at 12 M., and leaves same day at 1 P. M.

Mails received from San Francisco by every steamer of the North Pacific Transportation Company, and mails forwarded by every outgoing steamer of the same company calling direct for San Francisco.

Reference is had to this notice not to schedule time of arrivals but to usual time that mails are received

Mails for Dallas and Salt Lake close at 5½ P. M.

Other mails close at 6 P. M.

Office hours from 8 A. M to 6½ P. M; Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M, and 5 to 6 P. M.

Money order office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

Hotels and Restaurants.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Nos 18, 20 and 22 Front Street, cor. Morrison,

PORTLAND, OREGON

WM. M. ALDRIDGE, Prop'r.

P. B. SINNOTT, Manager.

LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT HOTEL in Portland. Built expressly for a Hotel. Near the Steamboat and Railroad landings.

Suites of Rooms and superior accommodations for Families. Good Safe for deposit of valuables

Hacks upon all night Free Coach to the Hotel from Railroad Depot. Free Coach to the Hotel from Ferry Landing. au16dtf

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

FRONT ST.,

PORTLAND, OREGON

ZIEBER & HOLTON, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REPURCHASED and refurnished the above named Hotel, will hereafter conduct it on the

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS can be had by the Day, Week or Month

A RESTAURANT in the House under the management of PIERRE MANCHET, late of the Lafayette.

Being a first class and favorite stand, it is the most desirable Hotel in the City, and we intend keeping it as SUCH OUGHT TO BE KEPT.

Free Coach and Baggage Wagon to and from the Hotel to Steamboat and Railroad Landings. jy6ddf

PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOMS,

AT THE

WHITE HOUSE,

NORTH THIRD STREET,

Five Minutes Walk from the Banks and Express Office.

MRS E. C. HOLDEN RESPECTFULLY announces that she is prepared to accommodate a few more Boarders at this well known and pleasantly located establishment. Long experience justifies her in guaranteeing satisfaction in catering to her guests' Commodious apartments to be let, furnished or unfurnished.

Board, without rooms, by the day or week.

Charges moderate. 6dlf

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT,

Front St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST OPENED A FIRST class Hotel and Restaurant in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Beck, gunsmith, which has been thoroughly refitted and furnished in good style.

The Table will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.

Will have Lunch at 12 M and TABLE D HOTE at 6 P. M.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

au24dtf P. FLEUROT.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)

Corner Washington and Front Streets PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS,

HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1867 dtf

Notice.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, NOVEMBER 1, 1870, 50 cents will be charged for conveying Passengers and Baggage from the following Hotels to the Cars or Steamboats

Passengers taken to the Hotels, as heretofore, FREE OF CHARGE.

M. KEITH, St. Charles Hotel.
SMITH & COOK, Occidental Hotel.
QUIMBY & PERKINS, American Exchange Hotel.
ZIEBER & HOLTON, Cosmopolitan Hotel
WM. ALDRIDGE, International Hotel

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J. R. F. U.

Always on hand a full Assortment of

Groceries, Provisions and Clothing

MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

Also a large Stock of

IRON AND STEEL,

Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.

d24dlf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1870, OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 60 pounds or upwards, not less than 40 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande.....27 cents per pound.
" " Union.....25 " "
" " Baker City.....25 " "
" " Eldorado.....25 " "
" " Boise City.....36 " "
" " Idaho City.....36 " "
" " Silver City.....37 " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1870 nov1dtf

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR the District of Oregon: ss.—In the matter of Marks Wormser, in whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1870, in said District. This is to give notice that on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Marks Wormser, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 106 Front street, Portland, before W. Lair Hill, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M

THOMAS G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
By JOHN DEAN, Deputy

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of J. J. Walton, of Salem, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by J. J. & C. W. Walton, of Eugene City, in the county of Lane and District, duly declared bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and release from all their debts and other claims provable under said Act; and that the 29th day of November, 1870, at the hour of A. M. of that day is assigned by the hearing of the same before said Court, when and where creditors of said bankrupts may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

October 29, 1870 RALPH WILDISH,
oct31dtd Clerk U. S. District Court, Oregon

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon.